



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

**International Alert.**

Understanding conflict. Building peace.

## Partnership for Peaceful Rural Transformation Project (PPRTP)



### Final Report

May, 1, 2013 – April 30, 2016

| Country Contact  | HQ Contact   | Project   | Summary   |
|--|--|---|---|
| Kacyiru<br>PO.BOX 7063<br>KIGALI-RWANDA<br>Tel:+250280300141 | 346 Clapham<br>Road-<br>LONDON<br>SW9 9AP<br>United<br>Kingdom | Award No:<br>Title:<br>Author:<br>sponsoring USAID office<br>Start date:<br>End date:<br>Submission date:<br>Total Award:<br>Cost share:<br>Total | AID-696-A-13-00003<br>Partnership for Peaceful Rural Transformation<br>Project (PPRTP)<br>International Alert<br>USAID Rwanda Mission<br>May 1, 2013<br>April 30, 2016<br>May 31, 2016<br><u>1,199,500.00 USD</u><br><u>239,900.00 USD</u><br><u>1,439,400.00 USD</u> |

## Table of Contents

|  |    |
|--|----|
| <b>1. Program Overview</b>   | 4  |
| <b>2. Program Activities and Achievements</b>  | 5  |
| 2.1. Outcome Component I: Reduction of land conflicts  | 5  |
| 2.1.1. <i>Open debates and common solutions identified on issues related to land</i>                           | 5  |
| 2.1.2. <i>Strengthened community capacity to mediate land issues</i>   | 7  |
| 2.2. Outcome Component II: Engage local government in formulation and implementation of land policies and laws | 9  |
| 2.2.1. <i>Enhancing DTF advocacy ability to hold the local government accountable</i>                          | 9  |
| 2.2.2. <i>Citizens engagement is increased through learning by doing</i>                                       | 10 |
| 2.3. Outcome Component III: Increased confidence and leadership on the part of project implementers            | 11 |
| 2.4. Outcome Component IV: Inform policy decisions on citizens 'priorities                                     | 11 |
| <b>3. Measuring Results, Impacts and Ensuring Sustainability</b>   | 12 |
| 3.1. Monitoring and learning activities  | 12 |
| 3.2. Evaluation  | 13 |
| 3.3. Results and impacts   | 13 |
| 3.3.1. Local capacity valued, reorganized, empowered and transferred to wide communities                       | 13 |
| 3.3.2. Reduction of conflicts opened up time for livelihood activities and social cohesion                     | 15 |
| 3.3.3. DTF advocated for the decentralization of land related service delivery                                 | 16 |
| 3.4. Sustainability  | 17 |
| <b>4. Partnership</b>  | 17 |
| <b>5. Lessons, Challenges, And Moving Forward</b>  | 18 |
| <b>7.Success story</b>   | 20 |
| <b>8. Conclusion</b>   | 21 |
| <b>Annexes</b>   | 22 |

## Acronyms

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| CSO      | Civil Society Organisation                            |
| DTF      | District Task Force                                   |
| EWSA     | Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority                |
| MAJ      | Maison d'Accès à la Justice                           |
| MIGEPROF | Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion               |
| MINALOC  | Ministry of Local Government                          |
| MINIJUST | Ministry of Justice                                   |
| M&E      | Monitoring and Evaluation                             |
| PPRTP    | Partnership for Peaceful Rural Transformation Project |
| SACCO    | Saving and Credit Cooperative                         |
| USAID    | United States Agency for International Development    |

## 1. Program Overview

The USAID-funded *Partnership for Rural Transformation* (PPRT) project is between the peacebuilding INGO International Alert (IA) that has been operating in Rwanda since 1996 and two implementing partners: the nation-wide Rwandan Farmers' Federation, IMBARAGA which represents 25,200 farmers (60 % of which are women), and Pro-femmes/Twese Hamwe, an umbrella of 59 organizations working to advance women's rights. The project started in May 2013 and ended in April 2016, the 3-year project was implemented in 16 sectors across four districts: Ngororero and Rutsiro in the Western Province; Huye in the Southern Province, and Ngoma in the Eastern Province; with activities ranging from community dialogues, researches, advocacy initiatives, youth competitions and radio programs.

The project theorized that by proposing the concept of 'peaceful rural transformation' as a process that links the government's land reform agenda to the interests of sustainable peace and inclusive development, IA and its implementing partners would provide support to the government by preventing or mitigating conflicts that emerge among and within rural communities. The project addressed informational gap between citizens and government about the implementation and implications of the Land Act. It proposed the creation of safe, structured and inclusive community-based spaces for dissemination of information, dialogue and reflection. In addition, these spaces would support the articulation of community perceptions of real and potential tensions and conflicts arising from the implementation of the land reform process. The project proposed that this approach would enable and lead to dialogue and mediation between conflicting parties, thus empowering local communities to resolve disputes locally and peacefully.

The project responded to both knowledge and information gaps related to conflict management and prevention, conflict and gender sensitivity that International alert, IMBARAGA and Pro-Femmes Twese- Hamwe identified during their capacity assessment of community justice providers i.e. Abunzi, district land managers, sector notaries and land committees. In response to this need, the project proposed essential training on the Land Act, conflict sensitivity and prevention, gender analysis and understanding violence to all those involved in land conflicts and these included district and sector land managers, MAJ from MINIJUST, civil society organizations, sector local officials in charge notary and social affairs and trainers trained. Thus building the capacity of these structures to reduce and resolve conflict through dialogue and understanding.

In addition, the project envisioned a bi-directional mechanism of communication connecting citizens to district level authorities and consequently to national level authorities. Specifically, grassroots level dialogue facilitated by members of land committees who led to wider sector-level community dialogue, which in turn would feed into dialogue and reflection at the district level through specifically created District Task Forces (DTFs). These structures would act as think-tanks analysing and interpreting community perceptions with a particular focus on pre-empting both the manifestation and resolution of community tensions and conflicts. In turn, findings and recommendations arising from the DTFs were compiled together with research papers for land related policy recommendations at national level. These publications aim to provide practical, evidence-based advocacy and recommendations to the government and international development partners on implementing the land reform process in the interest of peaceful rural transformation.

Four objectives were designed for this project:

1. Reduce conflict risks associated with land reform through increased community capacity to understand and mediate;
2. Improve understanding of, and capacity to engage in formulation and implementation of policies related to land use and administration in Rwanda by communities, local authorities, civil society and the private sector;

3. Increase confidence and leadership on the part of the Rwandan Farmers' Federation IMBARAGA and other relevant implementing partners;
4. Policy decisions informed by the perspectives and priorities of citizens on aspects of the reform process on the part of central government and international development partners.

This report provides final account of project delivery and draws information from activity monitoring database, end line evaluation report while it shares actual progress towards meeting project outcome and output indicator targets. The report shares the progress of reaching activities as set in the M&E plan, highlights key achievements, results and impacts along with lessons learnt, challenges encountered and way forward. The actual progress towards meeting indicator targets is also included on annex.

## 2. Program Activities and Achievements

This section shares the actual progress towards meeting activity targets in 3 years of project life span (May 1, 2013-April 2016). It is organized in 4 sub-sections depending 4 program intermediate results (PIR) the project has been addressing. Explanations around activity reach variations are provided to help better understand how the project has evolved over time.

### 2.1. Outcome Component I: Reduction of land conflicts

This sub-section deals with the trends of which land conflicts reduced over time in 4 districts of operations. This is in line with the 1<sup>st</sup> PIR or project outcome which sought to reach, ***“Reduction of conflict risks associated with land reform through increased community capacity to understand and mediate”***. Worth to mention, this PIR was delivered through twofold key result areas (KRA) or activity outputs. This said, this sub-section highlights two components notably (i) open debate and common solutions identified on issues related to land and (ii) strengthened community capacity to mediate land issues.

#### 2.1.1. Open debates and common solutions identified on issues related to land

The partnership for peaceful rural transformation project (PPRTP) offered open spaces for exchange through dialogue groups in communities which involved local authorities, representatives of youth, women, faith-based organizations, private sector and people with disabilities in attendance. These dialogue groups were facilitated by community land committee and reached the following achievements.

##### ▪ Activity 1 : Dialogue Groups facilitation

PPRTP was implemented in 79 cells or communities from 16 sectors in 4 districts. In fact, the project reached 79 dialogue groups from which IMBARAGA district project officers (DPOs) supported members of land committees draw land issues, policies and mediated them peacefully. While the project reached 4 sectors in each of 4 districts of project operations, International Alert agreed with local administration set land clubs at sector level hence 16 land clubs at sector level were established and operational. The table below describes how many dialogue sessions carried within 79 cells over time.

**Table 1: Dialogue reach 2013-2016**

| Districts | Reach Year I |             | Reach Year II |             | Reach Year III |             | Cumulative |             |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
|           | Count        | % reach     | Count         | % reach     | Count          | % reach     | Count      | % reach     |
| Huye      | 31           | 28%         | 67            | 28%         | 76             | 26%         | 174        | 27%         |
| Ngoma     | 29           | 26%         | 56            | 23%         | 66             | 22%         | 151        | 23%         |
| Ngororero | 25           | 22%         | 59            | 24%         | 76             | 26%         | 160        | 25%         |
| Rutsiro   | 27           | 24%         | 60            | 25%         | 76             | 26%         | 163        | 25%         |
| Total     | <b>112</b>   | <b>100%</b> | <b>242</b>    | <b>100%</b> | <b>294</b>     | <b>100%</b> | <b>648</b> | <b>100%</b> |

In 3 years, PPRTTP reached 648(113%) dialogue sessions against 574 targeted. The dialogue sessions doubled over time: The late start of project implementation was observed in Year I leading to reach few dialogues (112) than planned due to administrative procedures such as delays in human resource recruitment hence rescheduling the project start-up in districts of intervention. The project cached-up in Year II (242) and Year III (294).

▪ **Activity 2: Participation to dialogue groups**

The project was supposed to reach a regular population of 960 each year; but the reach surprisingly increased over time: 960 (Year I reach), 11,078 (Year II reach) and 5759 (Year III reach). The reach doubled in year II thanks to increased interest of population in dialogue groups as the most efficient, cost effective and peaceful channel to mediate and handle land issues. Worth to note, the reach declined in year III while land issues presented to dialogue groups reduced as well. The table below illustrates what categories of people who mostly attended the dialogue groups and an explanation to the variation in their participation.

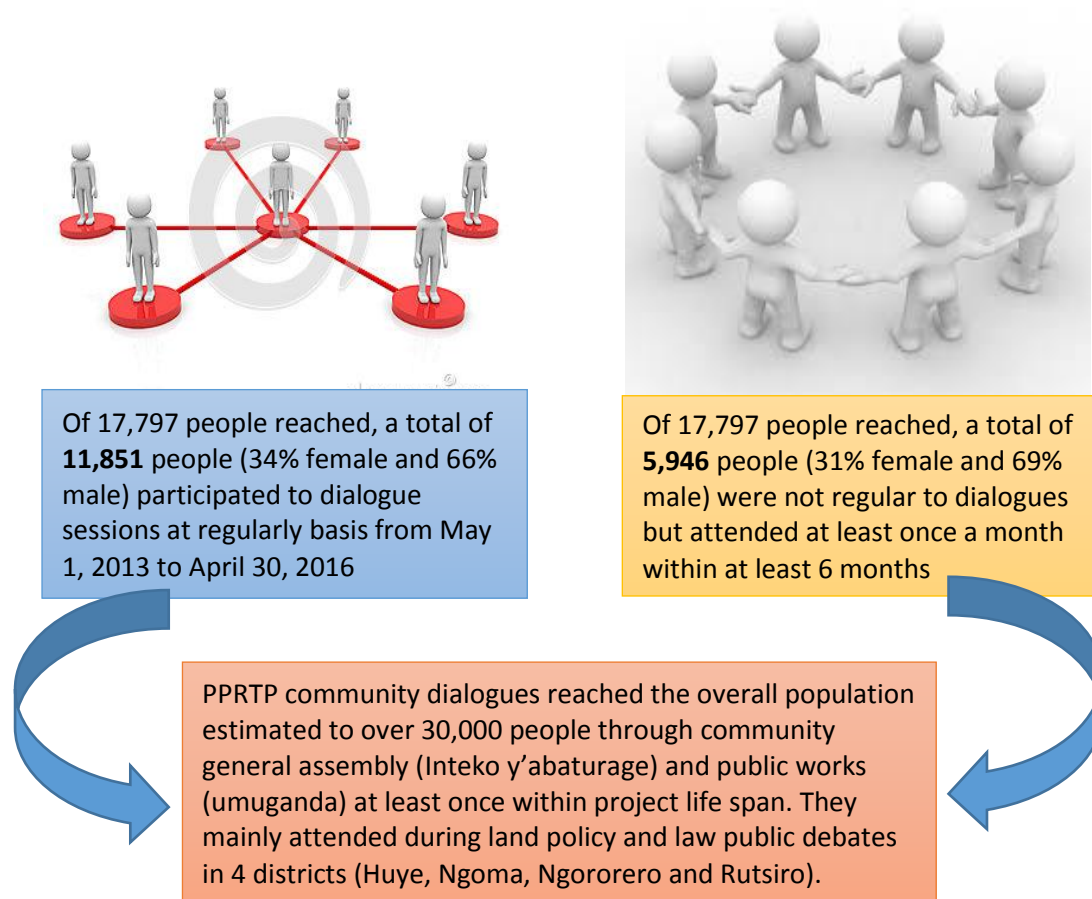
**Table 2: Community participation**

| Social Categories                | % Reach/Cate gory | Total         | M             | F            |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Old people                       | 4.8%              | 851           | 545           | 306          |
| Women national council           | 2.9%              | 514           | 329           | 185          |
| Members of anti-GBV              | 6.6%              | 1,166         | 746           | 420          |
| Youth                            | 19.0%             | 3,373         | 2,159         | 1,214        |
| People historically marginalized | 3.9%              | 692           | 443           | 249          |
| Representatives of cooperatives  | 4.1%              | 728           | 466           | 262          |
| Mediators                        | 12.2%             | 2,163         | 1,384         | 779          |
| Land committee members           | 17.5%             | 3,121         | 1,997         | 1,124        |
| Church representatives           | 13.3%             | 2,360         | 1,510         | 850          |
| Private Sector representatives   | 7.5%              | 1,335         | 854           | 481          |
| NGO/CSO representatives          | 2.9%              | 512           | 328           | 184          |
| People with Disability           | 5.5%              | 982           | 628           | 354          |
| <b>Total</b>                     | <b>100%</b>       | <b>17,797</b> | <b>11,390</b> | <b>6,407</b> |
| <b>% Gender breakdown</b>        |                   | <b>100%</b>   | <b>64%</b>    | <b>36%</b>   |



Within 3 years of project implementation, PP RTP reached 17,797 people (36% female and 64% male). However, the breakdown in people who attended at regular basis (more than twice a month within at least 2 years) versus irregular people to dialogue sessions provides the snapshot described below.

**Figure 1: Overall community participation to project**



At average, the project reached 4,449 people from Year I through Year III. It was seen decreased participation of women who attended dialogue sessions both at regularly basis or irregular participants. Furthermore, we will explain the challenge around this gender balance. However, the project celebrates the fact that regular participants doubled over irregular participants.

### **2.1.2. Strengthened community capacity to mediate land issues**

In regard to this key result area, the project first empowered local authorities, land committees, land managers and members of JADF in peaceful resolution of land conflicts as well as gender sensitivity and laws and policies related to land. Those trained were able to mediate land issues within 79 cells from 16 sectors of project interventions. Also, in relation to this key result area, IMBARAGA and International Alert joined hands and carried out youth art competitions as way of overreaching youth awareness and mind-set change on issues related to land.

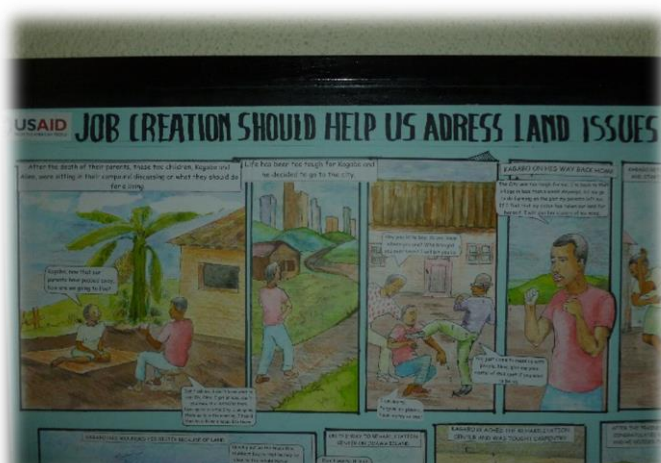
▪ **Activity 3: Training local resource persons and mediation of land issues**

Of 1,024 local authorities, land committees, land managers and members of JADF targeted for training, 982 (96%) were reached. The project targeted to reach 663 regular resource persons trained in communities of interventions. It ends when 982 (148%) of regular community resource persons are trained against 663 planned. These 982 community resource persons of whom 553 members of land committees contributed to mediation and peaceful resolution of land issues in communities of project interventions as depicted from the table below.

**Table 3: Community capacity in mediating land conflicts**

| Land issues                              | Year I |       | Year II |       | Year III |     | Cumulative |     |
|--|--------|-------|---------|-------|----------|-----|------------|-----|
|  | Count  | %     | Count   | %     | Count    | %   | Count      | %   |
| Land issues presented to land committees | 1073   | n/a   | 726     | n/a   | 292      | n/a | 2091       | n/a |
| Land issues mediated by land committees  | 865    | 80.6% | 593     | 81.7% | 257      | 88% | 1715       | 82% |
| Land issues referred to local leaders    | 208    | 19.4% | 133     | 18.3% | 35       | 12% | 376        | 18% |

There was remarkable decrease of land issues presented to land committees over time from 1073 (Year I) to 292 (Year III) which was in positive correlation with increased community capacity in mediating land issues from 80.6% (Year I) to 88% (Year III). Also, the cumulative shows a high decrease on land issues referred to local leaders over time from 208 (Year I) to 35 (Year III).



**Photo 1: Youth Drawing on Off-farm opportunities**

drawing contest was used in Year II to help young people with critical thinking on off-farm activities. Of 299 young competitors, 51 presented meaningful land conflict resolution drawings appreciated panellists (composed of people that understand the challenges posed under land ownership and consequences) who and awarded with prizes. In November 2015, the project organized national youth

▪ **Activity 4 : Youth awareness raising on land through art competitions**

Youth art competitions were used as means of raising youth awareness on issues related to land and calling them upon stepping to off-farm activities in order to minimize dependency to land and create more jobs. All 8 campaigns planned were carried out and 3,531 (1910 girls- 54%- and 1621-46% boys) youth reached including 3,232 young people reached in Year I and 299 in October 2015 (Year II). Note, drama was used to reach more youth in Year I and



drawing competitions on land ownership and rewarded 5 best arts included 1 girl with school materials. International Alert has shared a copy of compiled single drawing from 5 arts with USAID.

## 2.2. Outcome Component II: Engage local government in formulation and implementation of land policies and laws

In partnership with Pro-Femmes-Twese/Hamwe, International Alert established and led district platforms-**District Task Forces**- as a way of engage sector and district administration in solving critical, complicated and unsolved land issues from communities in relation to the second PIR which says, **“Improved understanding of and capacity to engage in formulation and implementation of policies related to land use and administration in Rwanda by communities, local authorities, civil society and the private sector”**. Under this engagement initiatives, district actors in land and agricultural reforms were trained in advocacy and lobbied to regularly attend DTF meetings. A steady follow-up with the implementation of decisions taken in DTF was done to make sure those decisions influence policies at local government level. Also, citizens were supported and engaged to take lead in community development through learning by doing practices.

### 2.2.1. Enhancing DTF advocacy ability to hold the local government accountable

The project has empowered 109 (56% male and 44% female) members of DTF and JADF in advocacy and raising voices along with the follow-up of advocacy initiatives in perspectives of land management.

#### ▪ Activity 1: DTF establishment

The project has established 4 DTF in four districts of operations. DTF is district network of actors working around land and conflicts related to land included. It's comprised of district officials notably those working on good governance, JADF permanent secretaries, members of district council, police, representatives of youth, women, leads of CSOs and people with disability who are familiar



Photo 2: DTF members attending a meeting in Ngoma District

and attend community dialogues, selected by fellow citizens and capable of raising voices of citizens on the most complicated and unsolved issues from communities.

#### ▪ Activity 2: DTF meetings

Of 20 DTF meetings planned under PPOTP, 19(95%) were carried in 4

districts. Only one meeting was not conducted in Ngoma district in the II quarter of Year III as the district was preparing the visit of HE President of the Republic and the budget for this meeting could not be used beyond the financial reporting period (30<sup>th</sup> of April 2016).

It was evidence that DTF meetings were great channel of taking decisions and putting in place the mechanisms of follow-up of these decisions. Over the course of the project, 9 decisions related to land were taken by the district council leaderships within the four targeted districts and include

the real placement of rural settlement in consultation with communities, placement of community cemeteries, exemption of charges for marital couples married in crowd to get their marriage certificates and then get land titles, easing e-land tax facilities close to rural villages, delivering land titles to women of whom their husbands are imprisoned, reframing charge fees when land transaction occurs based on the size of land being transacted ( either through land purchase or selling), engage local government take lead in availing land that people would purchase for rural settlement instead of purchasing or compensating a citizen for his or her land handed to population for a rural settlement, engage local government fix basic infrastructures before settling a village(*Umudugudu*) and joint actions for the development of model villages were all advocated at district level. Further on section 4, we will share the key outcomes from this advocacy and policy influence through DTF and how they influenced district council leaderships.

▪ **Activity 3: Radio and media coverage**

Radio and media coverage were means of wide information dissemination related to land. All 6 media stories and 6 articles were published as planned. International Alert cooperated with Rwanda Broadcasting Agency in disseminating community radio programs. Also, local newspapers contributed to disseminate press releases and information on occasions of land related campaigns, research validation workshops and national conferences. The project was successfully in broadcasting 16 radio programmes and 16 articles for the project.

International Alert and IMBARAGA cooperated with districts of operations and disseminated information and key results from PPRTTP through existing district radio programs on RBA Ngoma, Huye and Rubavu which broadcasts in both Ngororero and Rutsiro in Year III. In sum, the project counted a total of 47 calls-in (10% of female and 90% of male) requesting information on land transactions, taxes and rural settlement.

### *2.2.2. Citizens engagement is increased through learning by doing*

The project invested in four rural model villages from 4 districts (Nyamirama village from Huye district, Gashake village from Rutsiro district, Nturo village from Ngororero district and Gitobe village from Ngoma district). The aim of working in these four targeted model villages and yet it was not earlier indicated within the proposal was due to critical assessment and local government wish to encourage people in leading their own development through inclusive participation in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. The lack of ownership by citizens living in these villages (imidugudu) was seen as set back as to why these villages were not transforming but instead decaying. The project was able to successfully do needs assessment for each of the targeted villages and partnered with a set committee at each village to group the priorities and solutions of each and likely companies, organisations and institutions to seek solutions. The project is happily to report that after three years these four targeted villages are able to identify themselves in these villages and all citizens are structured in saving groups. At average, the saving is estimated at RwF 80.000 in SACCO, the total lending fees is RwF 120,000 and the reimbursement rate stands at 69% among 4 model villages.

These saving groups have been important structures through which citizens get financial resources and lend one another to cater for their needs, purchase livestock especially pigs and buy fertilizers. The groups also served as way of socializing and mutual support among members and a channel of supporting vulnerable people in the village through rehabilitation of houses for old people, survivors of genocide and handling family conflicts.

### 2.3. Outcome Component III: Increased confidence and leadership on the part of project implementers

The project invested in increasing partner's confidence and leadership in order to better achieve quality activity implementation, budget use and track results on field under PIR III. Two partners were supported including Pro-Femmes- Twese/Hamwe and IMBARAGA. The former operated on gender needs related to land that stemmed from community dialogues and hence compiled critical components for advocacy at district level through DTF and national level on occasion of national conference. The latter supported with regular community dialogues, campaigns and networking for quality development of model villages.



Photo 3: Project staff during Monitoring and Evaluation Training

#### ▪ Activity 1: Capacity building for implementing partners in advocacy and lobbying

International Alert trained Program Officer and 3 District Project Officers (DPOs) from IMBARAGA and Gender Advisor from Pro-Femmes/Twese-Hamwe on result-based planning, implementation and reporting as well as conflict and gender sensitivity frameworks. These resource persons shared

their learning and disseminated it to their fellow staff from their respective organisations. Further, the report described critical results from such implementation partnership model.

#### ▪ Activity 2: Cross learning for JADF at sector level

As already mentioned, the project has empowered 51 (48% female and 52% male) Joint Actions District Forum members from 4 districts in peaceful resolution of land conflicts and responding to local civil society advocacy. Hence, 4 cross learning workshops were conducted in course of project implementation as planned. These setting established positive relationships, set common ground and mutual accountability among land related actors, stakeholders, civil society with IMBARAGA and Pro-Femmes/Twese-Hamwe lead as well as local government on shared responsibilities and commitment in addressing array of land issues raised from DTF and community dialogues.

### 2.4. Outcome Component IV: Inform policy decisions on citizens 'priorities

In relation to this PIR IV, the project ensured that government officials effectively understand citizens 'priorities related to land reforms. This was done through annual conferences and based on DTF outcomes.

Key recommendations from DTF at district level were compiled from 4 districts of project interventions and taken to national level though national conference. These national advocacy conferences were always backed by research findings: while the national conference in Year II only referred to district recommendations, the conferences in Year II and Year III was based on both district recommendations and research findings. Hence, **rural settlement research** was conducted in Year II and **decision-making and joint control rights over land research** was done in Year III. In this regard, 3 national conferences

were conducted and 2 critical recommendations out of 3 planned were taken to national decision-making institutions including Rwanda Natural Resources Authority and the Parliament. These recommendations included the following:

1. The issue regarding fees charged (*A total amount equivalent to 27,000 RwF including 20,000 RwF charged for charging property ownership and 5,000 RwF charged for getting a new land lease title issued by the Land Registrar as well as 2,000 RwF charged for the authentication of a signature on documents as stipulated in Presidential Order n°25/01 of 09 July 2012*) for administrative services provided when transferring the ownership of land purchased or sold was brought up from 4 districts of PPRTP intervention to national advocacy conference in held in 2014. The issue was that people should pay this charge regardless of their size and value or even the placement of their property i.e. either being in rural or urban area.

**Outcome of advocacy:** This issue was first raised from PPRTP advocacy conference and shared with members of parliament. Then, the parliament got committed and involved in documenting about the issue. At the moment, the issue is being dealt with by the Rwanda natural resources agency and they have so far demonstrated commitment to revisit this legal requirement for everyone and come up with a solution that suites the people's needs and capacity.

2. The other issue taken to national conference was related to couples who were married through mass wedding ceremonies after the Genocide against Tutsi who could not have their marriage certificates whereas the latter were required as key document when picking land titles. This was one of the reasons that led some individuals not pick their land titles and failed to purchase or sell portion of land nor proceed with land transfer when they succeeded to purchase or sell the land. Couples were requested to seize the court and get marriage certificates which will allow them officially transact and transfer land. This particular issue was predominately cited in the western province but there were reports of similar challenges where the PPRTP operating and even beyond. This particular issue was shared during national advocacy conference in 2015 which was attended by officials from MINALOC and MIGEPROF.

**Outcome of advocacy:** International Alert, Imbaraga and Pro-Femmes/ Twese Hamwe were ones of the advocates for the exemption of seizing the court for couples married in mass and advocated even the exemption of marriage certificates when transferring the land purchased or sold. Actually, all 4 district councils from 4 districts of PPRTP interventions recognized this advocacy and exempt marriage certificates throughout land transfer process.

### 3. Measuring Results, Impacts and Ensuring Sustainability

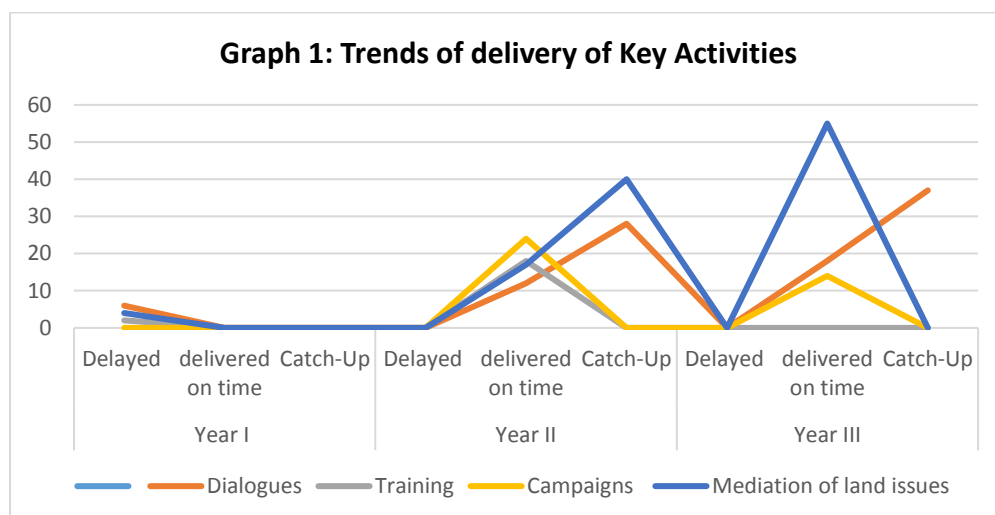
This section deals with the way the project was monitored, evaluated, how results were documented and tangible success we can celebrated at the end of project together with donors, partners, citizens and local government.

#### 3.1. Monitoring and learning activities

In line with activity monitoring, International Alert in partnership with IMBARAGA and Pro-Femmes set monitoring tools including dialogue tracking template, training reports, event logbook and land

issue mediation database that were used by partners and International Alert staff to track progress towards quality activity delivery and meeting KRA or output and process indicator targets.

From field experience and based on time spent on implementation of key activities including dialogues, trainings, campaigns and mediation of land issues from 4 districts of operations, PPRTP implementation started at low profile on all those key activities in Year I and doubled in Year II while partners should capture the delay occurred in Year I. The catch up of dialogues was observed in Year II and increased in number in Year III (Refer to Graph 1 below).



### 3.2. Evaluation

With regard to project evaluation, annual perception surveys were conducted at the end of Year I (September 2014) and Year II (September 2015). These surveys tracked the actual progress towards PIR or outcome indicators, the actual perceptions of occurrence of land conflicts in communities we serve, causes of land conflicts and way forward compared to 2013 baseline data. Also, the final end line evaluation was carried between April-May 2016 and the final report of this end line evaluation is expected by mid-June 2016. Thus, the following point highlights key best practices reached and results attained from baseline data, actual perception rates from Year I and Year II to actual reach from end line evaluation carried out at the end of Year III.

### 3.3. Results and impacts

#### 3.3.1. Local capacity valued, reorganized, empowered and transferred to wide communities

- **The project reorganized land committees and made them become operational than before:** Through the 2016 end line survey, the majority (83%) of respondents acknowledge the effectiveness of land committees as a structure that resolves land-related conflicts. This is a remarkable change from perceptions gathered from the baseline study, where FGD participants from all districts asserted that while land committees are “known of...they are not operational” and their impact was described as almost “non-existent.” This view was also corroborated by a land committee member from Huye district who stated that “it is true that we are here [if only] in name...we could play a vital role in resolving issues related to land but we are not equipped, there has been no training since our nomination. Imagine we do not even know our mandate.”

The efficiency and effectiveness of land committees is a significant project outcome that is tangibly perceived by community members and local leaders alike:





**Photo 5: Community members attending dialogue on land issues in Rusebeya Sector, Rutsiro district**

*Before at the sector level, we used to have many cases related to land conflicts but since these land committees have been reorganized in the community, things have changed, all conflicts are now resolved peacefully by them in the community”, said Simbi Land Manager during 2016 end line interview.*

▪ ***Dialogue as an essential and efficient tool to deal community issues peacefully:***

From the 2016 end line FGD, project beneficiaries revealed that dialogue is a good strategy. When people take part in

discussion that relates to their life, they feel more involved and are then more engaged to solve their own problems.<sup>1</sup>

When communities lack information, program implementation fails, dialogue is a good way to share information and engage communities to buy-in.<sup>2</sup>

***The more conflicts we have, the less development we will have.***<sup>3</sup>

Key informants at 2016 end line evaluation discussed the efficiency of information dissemination through dialogue, the importance of a space where socially inclusive community dialogue can be facilitated in a transparent manner and the community problem solving skills that materialize through such an approach, the reduction in cases presented to local authorities, as well as the fact that discussion themes were contextualized to the location:

It is a shortcut to deliver a message to the people.<sup>4</sup>

This is a good way to get people together, they sit and discuss their problems and their differences in the open and in the end they find a solution together.<sup>5</sup>

People feel involved, they take on each other’s issues as their own and try to solve them with simple judgment and the knowledge they get from the trainings. This also allows different people to give their perceptions on different issues.<sup>6</sup>

It has reduced the number of cases that the local authorities used to deal with, local government now has more time to deal with other issues.<sup>7</sup>

- ***Project enabled those trained and participated to dialogues transfer their skills on peaceful resolution of conflicts to wide communities:*** Many FGD participants during the 2016 end line evaluation revealed that they feel empowered to help others that are experiencing conflict through use of their knowledge of the laws and conflict resolution. In addition, they describe how the information gathered from such dialogues cascades to other community members:

<sup>1</sup> DPO, Rutsiro

<sup>2</sup> Abunzi, Ngoma

<sup>3</sup> Project beneficiary in Huye district

<sup>4</sup> Land manager, Huye

<sup>5</sup> Land manager, Ngororero

<sup>6</sup> DPO, Huye

<sup>7</sup> Land manager, Ngororero

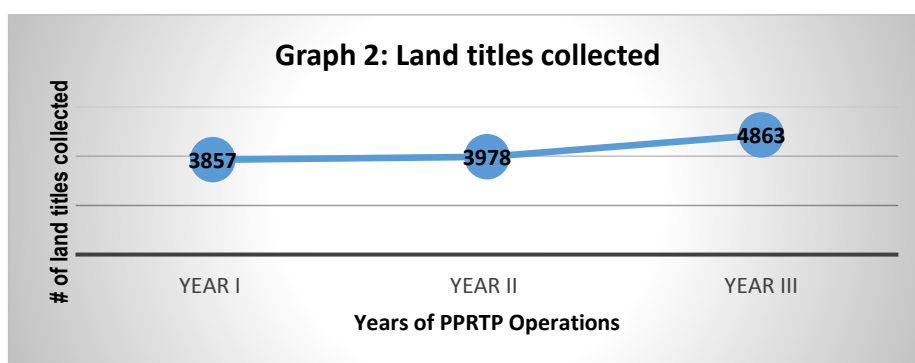


*I am a historically marginalized person, I used to feel isolated and not free to discuss with people, but the dialogue has helped me feel that I have rights and now I share my thoughts with others, and use my knowledge to help others.*<sup>8</sup>

We have gained a package of knowledge on how to resolve conflicts related to polygamy, we feel confident to help others and share our experiences, especially with women because we want them to be aware of their rights.<sup>9</sup>

People who participate in dialogue sessions share the information with their family or friends who did not attend, they explain to them what they have learnt about the land law.<sup>10</sup>

- **Land clubs mobilized community members collect land titles:** The project empowered members of land committees with social mobilisation knowledge which, in turn, was used to mobilise community members pick their land titles. The chart below describes how people collected their land certificates over time.



A total of 12, 698 land certificates were collected on occasion of community dialogue sessions. It was seen significant increase of people collecting their land titles over time from 3% of increase in number of people collecting certificates in Year II to 18% of increase in number of people who picked their land titles in 4 district of PPRTF interventions. Factors that contributed to such increase include not only the effective community mobilisation undertaken by trained members of land clubs but also government land tax pay awareness events on days of PPRTF land club meetings, public works and community general assembly and land weeks. Worth to mention, PPRTF land club meetings were critical channel of disseminating information while people seat for mediation of land conflicts, community saving and lending groups.

### 3.3.2. Reduction of conflicts opened up time for livelihood activities and social cohesion

Several community members described during the end line evaluation how the reduction in conflicts has opened up time for them to pursue other activities that promote individual and community development:

In addition, community members also described how the dialogue sessions have evolved to more than discussion about land, thus demonstrating the organic nature of the approach and its ability to grow and reflect community needs:

<sup>8</sup> Female FGD participant, Ngororero

<sup>9</sup> Youth FGD participant, Ngoma

<sup>10</sup> Male FGD participant, Ngororero

***“As conflicts have decreased, people are using their time in other ways, they are busy developing themselves. There is harmony and poverty is decreasing a little bit”,*** said female beneficiary in Ngororero district

We discuss land issues and conflict resolution, but we also meet for ikimina-voluntary saving and lending.<sup>11</sup>

- **Community members perceive dialogue on land issues as vehicle to strengthen social cohesion:**  
The end line evaluation revealed increased social cohesion as result to regular attendance to community land dialogues as depicted in the table below.

**Table 4. Community perceptions on the frequency of the negative consequences of land disputes**

| Frequency of negative consequences of land disputes | High (%)             |                      | Moderate (%)         |                      |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|   | Baseline survey 2013 | End-line survey 2016 | Baseline survey 2013 | End-line survey 2016 |
| Poor family cohesion                                | 26                   | 6                    | 45                   | 18                   |
| Inter-family killing                                | 11                   | 2                    | 17                   | 2                    |
| Killing of children in polygamous relationships     | 7                    | 2                    | 15                   | 3                    |
| Insecurity in the community                         | 7                    | 5                    | 45                   | 13                   |
| Poverty   | 26                   | 11                   | 46                   | 15                   |

**Source: PPRTTP end line, May 2016**

The perceptions of the occurrence of any of the listed consequences is much lower among end-line survey respondents. While 26% of baseline survey respondents perceived a high frequency of poor family cohesion due to land disputes, only 6% of end-line survey respondents agree with this perception. Also, while 45% of baseline survey respondents perceived insecurity in their communities to be a moderately frequent consequence of land disputes, this drops to 13% among end-line respondents. Similarly, the perception of killings being a frequent consequence of land conflict decreases among end-line respondents. This increased perception of peace, security and cohesion among community members can be attributed to their increased awareness and understanding of the land laws and a peaceful community dialogue-based dispute resolution system.

Also, community sensitization and training have dramatically altered the perceptions of citizens with respect to the causes of land-related disputes and hence poor knowledge of land laws and policies, weak conflict mediation systems and poor implementation of land laws and policies that were considered by the majority of baseline survey respondents as factors promoting land-related conflicts, at 90%, 90% and 89% respectively decreased to 68%, 34% and 31% respectively in the end line evaluation(Source: PPRTTP end line, May 2016)

### 3.3.3. DTF advocated for the decentralization of land related service delivery:

Of the end line survey respondents that are beneficiaries of PPRT activities, when asked their opinion of the current coordination of land management though the DTF compared to the situation 3 years ago, 70% of respondents stated that the relationship between stakeholders (i.e. district, sector, cell and umudugudu level authorities, as well as community members) has improved (Source: PPRTTP end line, May 2016). Several end line study participants mentioned specific tangible outcomes that had been accomplished through DTF advocacy like:

***“DTF discussed with Rwanda Revenue about reduction and standardization of taxes, Rwanda Revenue decided to reduce the late fees for people who did not pay on time”,*** revealed Sovu sector Land Manager

<sup>11</sup> Youth FGD participant, Ngororero

### 3.3. Sustainability

In addition to community resource persons trained and who keep leading land clubs, PP RTP best practice legacy are expected to sustain through the tangible local government commitments listed out below.

- **Land clubs integrated into sector programming:** As it stands, there is the possibility that sector budget under the good governance budget line would fund the operation of these structures. However, the report states that there is need for follow-up. Successful integration of this structure will not only ensure the longevity and formalization of this structure but it will also be a sign to citizens that the benefits that have arisen from the implementation of this forum will not simply disappear because the project ends. It shows commitment of the communities and also supports progress towards the long-term process of peaceful transformation (Source: PP RTP end line, May 2016).
- **Budget allocation to ensure the continuance of DTF activities after the project:** With respect the future of the DTF after the end of the project, several key-informants discussed the fact that all districts want to continue the model. The consensus was that now is the time for DTF to mature and firmly position itself. In addition to widespread support at the district level, the structure has the continued support of IMBARAGA and Pro-femmes/Twese Hamwe, which further increases its chances of continuation. Huye has allocated funds to continuing the structure, while Ngororero and Rutsiro have discussed putting the structure under the good governance budget line or under the ONE stop centre (Source: PP RTP end line, May 2016).

## 4. Partnership

Working in partnership with local CSOs (IMBARAGA and Pro-Femmes/Twese Hamwe) was an added value since those partners master the field and supported in reaching communities and involved various social categories of community members into the dialogue groups. Each partner provided its expertise and International Alert coordinated their deliverables and monitoring, evaluation, learning practices and researches. IMBARAGA implemented dialogue activities and disseminated land related policies and laws to communities we served. Pro-Femmes/ Twese Hamwe, on the other hand, brought in gender lenses on every step of activity delivery and led all advocacy initiatives through DTF meetings and annual conferences while it kept the follow-up of implementation of recommendations set to

districts and government. The partnership under PP RTP went even beyond the implementation with CSOs but also reached strategic trends and involved government institutions like EWSA, SACCO and the national Red Cross for joint support towards the development of model villages.

At all levels of partnership, International Alert linked with local government and worked hands in hands with sector executive secretariats, land managers and district one stop



Photo 6: Model village partner workshop in Ngororero

centers, JADF and good governance units to ensure the voices of citizens raised from various channels are heard and properly addressed. At annual basis, International Alert learnt the progress towards partnership and assessed and accompanied CSO partners for quality project delivery and documentation and budget use. At the end, CSO partners have integrated project learning into their programming especially the use of dialogue as critical tool for citizen and local leaders 'participation and vehicle towards mutual accountability on various sector including land, agriculture, food security, good governance and gender. Through the partnership with CSOs, International Alert draw critical learning in agriculture sector and wise way of addressing gender responsive nutritious agriculture.

## 5. Lessons, Challenges, And Moving Forward

### Lessons learnt

- Expansion of community settings has enormously contributed to reach more beneficiaries especially as of Year II through public works (umuganda) and community general assembly (inteko z'abaturage) as dialogue forums increasing ease of access and creating coherence. The efficacy of this strategy is demonstrated by the fact that 86% and 89% of survey respondents recognized umuganda and inteko z'abaturage respectively as community initiatives that work to prevent land-related disputes in their community (Source: PPRTTP end line, May 2016);
- Frequent attendance of local leaders to dialogue sessions role modelled the rest of people to attend in big number while the land was much valued and that land week was included into district good governance planning which led authorities become involved in such dialogue sessions;
- Diversity of DTF stakeholders made it become successful in its operations. DTF was then recommended by all 4 JADF officers from PPRTTP districts of interventions ( Huye, Ngoma, Ngororero and Rutsiro) that such setting would be used for other thematic areas, as it is a good channel for authorities to be made aware of and discuss citizens 'issues and priorities.
- There is indeed a shift among community members attending PPRTTP activities from perceiving the land regulatory system as being a major determinant in land disputes to an understanding that the root causes of land conflicts are socio-economic and environmental as evidenced by the fact that the more frequently selected factors by 2016 end-line respondents are poverty (75%), land scarcity (66%) and big family size (63%).

### Challenges and way forward

- Administrative reforms at local government level has led to restructure relationships with new leadership and availed occasions of training for new incumbents in conflict and gender sensitivity;
- Despite the successes with respect to the high turnout and buy-in of local communities into dialogue sessions, maintaining gender balance was a challenge through all three years of PPRTTP implementation. In year I, women represented 34% of participants, this increased to 38% in year II, and then decreased to 36% in year III. Nuance is added to this finding from Pro-femmes/Twese Hamwe's final quarter report, which comments upon both the low level of female attendance and participation: ***"according to our experience...those that attend the dialogues, they[Women] occupy back seats in isolation and rarely express themselves. Even when the issue being discussed specifically concerns women, their intervention is rare."*** (Pro-Femmes Twese Hamwe, January-April 2016 DTF Report). This lack of meaningful participation of women must be viewed in light of the fact that "gender related conflicts are very common in all districts of project implementation." There is a need of structuring women into groups or cooperatives and empower them on leadership skills;
- When looking at the types of land-related conflicts at 2013 baseline as compared to 2016 end-line survey respondents perceive to be occurring this communities, it is clear that there has reduction in the perception of certain sorts of land conflicts but conflicts that arise from succession/inheritance and land boundaries have remained similar from 46% to 49% and 49% to 52% respectively (Source: PPRTTP end line, May 2016). The need of strengthening legal provisions

to community members on succession is required and would help them handle land issues peacefully.

- Still, perception of occurrence of land conflicts increased though people decreased reporting their land issues to local leaders as indicated above.

Note, through the use of dialogues and existing community gatherings, a decrease was observed through year I and II of project lifetime in terms of the reduction in magnitude and seriousness of land conflicts. However, this decrease is not observed in the end-line survey, rather there is an increased perception of the existence of land-related conflicts as shown in the table 5 below.

**Table 5. Change in perception of conflicts related to land reform**

| Indicator   | Baseline survey 2013 | Year I: July 2013- Aug 2014 |        |          | Year II: Sep 2014- Sep 2015 |        |          | End line survey Year III: Oct 2015 – May 2016 |        |          |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------|----------|-----------------------------|--------|----------|---|--------|----------|
|   |                      | Target                      | Result | % change | Target                      | Result | % change | Target  | Result | % change |
| % of pop. perceives existence of conflict associated with land reform | 55%                  | 5% decrease from baseline   | 44%    | -11%     | 15% decrease from baseline  | 40%    | -15%     | 30% decrease from baseline                    | 62%    | +17%     |

**Source: PPRTTP end line, May 2016**

This increase could be due to an increased sensitivity to conflict resulting from several years of conflict sensitivity training. Indeed, this reasoning is corroborated by survey findings regarding respondent's perception of the frequency of land-related conflicts in their community. The majority (65%) of respondents stated that there were few land-related disputes in their community, with 29% stating that there are a moderate number of such disputes and only 5% stating that there are many land-related conflicts in their community. In comparison, in the baseline survey, 34% of respondents stated that there are few conflicts in their community, with 48% stating that there is a moderate number and 17% believing that there are many land-related conflicts. Thus, there can be an increase in perception of land-related conflicts despite the majority believing that there are few because citizens are more tuned in to recognize potential and perhaps subtle conflicts (Source: PPRTTP end line, May 2016).

- Community perception that conflict between citizens and authorities due to poor service delivery records a significant (18%) increase. This includes provision of information, land registration, title collection, land transaction, dispute mediation/resolution. This could be due to the fact that as result of the widespread implementation of various land laws and regulations, community members are more likely to access such services and thus are faced with delays, high cost, unavailability of local authorities, distance to service office, etc. Accordingly, more community members are likely to have an opinion about service delivery compared to 3 years ago (Source: PPRTTP end line, May 2016).
- While there was a decrease in community perception of the existence of land-related GBV, this change has been occurring at a slow pace: from 25% at baseline, 16% in Year I, 19% in Year II and 18% in Year III. This could be due to the fact that changing mind-set and behaviour – of survivors and perpetrators – is a long process. Essentially, after the initial decrease of perception, the percentage of people who believe that land-related GBV remained fairly static (average of 18%). It is likely that the project targets were set too high for the achievement of attitudinal and behavioural change (Source: PPRTTP end line, May 2016).





***“We are much excited with International Alert, Imbaraga and local authorities for organizing us and teaching us how to rear pigs for meat and make it a business..”, said Nyamirama Chief of Village***

## Success Story

Nyamirama village is located in Simbi Sector from Huye District hosting 502 people (57% female and 43% men). The village was supported by International Alert through PP RTP alert cost share. In 2013, some pigs could be observed in the village and local people revealed pig is critical livestock able to upgrade their livelihoods through doing small scale business of supplying meat and selling purchasing offspring's and adult pigs. Since May 2014, International Alert and partners decided to buy pigs and in partnership with the village and Sector Agronomist hence the project conducted community awareness of rearing pigs for meat. In order to achieve this, members of community were so positive and initiated saving group that was able to reach almost 500,000 RwF (roughly 650 USD) of saving in March 2015.

Later in April 2015, Imbaraga and Sector Agronomist empowered this group and the chief of the village, members of land clubs and representatives of women and youth-all 25 (15 women and 10 men) attended this training on setting up a livestock-based business, ***“The training was so enthusiastic and everyone wanted to learn how to make business in producing pigs for meat”***, revealed District Project Officer from Imbaraga. After the training, the group elected 3 leads (2 women and 1 men) with secondary education capable of managing the business. They agreed to purchase 15 pigs from their saving (one offspring pig purchased at 30,000 RwF). The pigs produced new 43 pigs adding to 50 pigs offered by Alert through PP RTP model village support.

Actually, the group counts 208 pigs including 108 gained from their saving and other existing 100 pigs that group members held before joining the initiative. ***“We are much excited with International Alert, Imbaraga and local authorities for organizing us and teaching us how to rear pigs for meat and make it a business. District leadership has already contacted Hotels and the most famous butcheries in Huye town to come and purchase our pigs. Discussions reach further steps to set a local market of pigs around and we expect to sell offspring at 40,000 RwF and adult pig at 90.000 RwF. We hope this market will bring more opportunities for business and contribute to upgrade village livelihoods”***, said Nyamirama Chief of Village in the event of celebrating PP RTP support to the village.



## Conclusion

The partnership for peaceful rural transformation project was a great success in 3 years of implementation (May 1, 2013- April 30, 2016). The project has contributed enormously to reorganize and empower the existing capacities of land committees from 16 sectors in 4 districts of PPRT interventions (Huye, Ngoma, Ngororero and Rutsiro). A total 553 land committee members were trained in conflict and gender sensitivity as well as peaceful resolution of land related disputes. Those trained have been catalysts in handling community land issues through 16 land clubs established at sector level, spearheaded community saving groups and kept motivating community members towards the development of model villages while leading such community works, repair of households for vulnerable people and disseminating land related policies and laws to wide communities.

The project significantly overreached dialogue sessions planned *648 dialogues conducted against 574 planned*. Population kept increasing over time in the dialogues and 4,449 community members were reached at average against 960 planned. This was achieved as the project expanded settings including community general assembly (Inteko y'abaturage) and public works (umuganda). Worth to note, through the end line evaluation, the dialogue was perceived as an essential and efficient tool to deal community issues peacefully. As such, of 2091 land issues presented to land clubs, 1715(82%) were mediated peacefully and cases reported to local leaders for support decreased from 208 in Year I, dropped to 133 in Year II and declined to 35 in Year III. Through dialogue groups, 12,698 land titles were collected, 18% of GBV related to land decreased against 13% planned and 87% of community members reported they are informed of land laws and policies by local authorities against 83.25% planned.

Despite such impressive strides, the project faced challenges including administrative reforms at local government level which has led to restructure relationships with new leadership and avail occasions of training new incumbents in conflict and gender sensitivity, declined participation of women in dialogues over time. This lack of meaningful participation of women(34% in Year I, 38% in Year II and 36% in Year III) must be viewed in light of the fact that gender related conflicts are very common in all districts of project implementation. Land conflicts related to succession/inheritance and land boundaries have increased comparing baseline data with end line data from 46% to 49% and 49% to 52% respectively. It was observed that community perception of occurrence of land conflicts increased though people decreased reporting their land issues to local leaders; this increase could be due to an increased sensitivity to conflict resulting from several years of conflict sensitivity training, events and dialogue sessions. Though GBV related to land decreased, this change has been occurring at a slow pace: from 25% at baseline, 16% in Year I, 19% in Year II and 18% in Year III. This could be due to the fact that changing mind-set and behaviour – of survivors and perpetrators of GBV related to land – is a long process.

With regard to partnership for peaceful rural transformation that project strived to address, space for community dialogue and information sharing was established in 16 sectors of interventions. Through this setting, citizens resolved their conflicts peacefully, built trust and strengthened social cohesion as they felt empowered by their knowledge and skillset to help other community members resolve their conflicts. The project succeeded in effectively and peacefully reducing the number of land-related conflicts experienced in target sectors. The reduction in conflict also allowed community members time to pursue other activities including especially saving and lending scheme that benefited individual and community development. To this end, the project is completed and leaves both civil society partners (Imbaraga and Pro-Femmes Twese Hamwe) and 4 districts of project interventions demonstrated ownership of project best practices by integrating dialogue approach into their programming as essential medium to address community issues peacefully.

## Annex 1: M&E Progress Report

| Project activity  | Indicator   | Data disaggregation               | 2013 Baseline | Project Target                | 2016 Actuals                     | % 2016 Actuals | Observation ( Deviation)            | Data Source     |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>PIR 1: Reduction of conflict risks associated with land reform through increased community capacity to understand and mediate;</b> |   |                                   |               |                               |                                  |                |                                     |                 |
| <b>KRA1.1 : Issues related to land are openly debated and solutions communally identified</b>   |   |                                   |               |                               |                                  |                |                                     |                 |
| Dialogue Groups facilitation  | Number of USG supported events, trainings, or activities designed to build support for peace or reconciliation among key actors to the conflict | Per District                      | n/a           | 574 events in forms dialogues | 648 events in forms of dialogues | 113%           | A positive deviation(+13%) observed | Activity report |
| Participants in Dialogue groups   | Number of people attending USG supported events in forms of dialogue groups designed to mitigate land related conflicts in target communities   | # of male; # of female per sector | n/a           | 960 people                    | 4449 people                      | 463%           | positive deviation(+363%) observed  | Activity report |

|  |   |                      |   |                            |   |     |   |  |
|--|---|----------------------|---|----------------------------|---|-----|---|--|
|  | % change in target communities who perceive the existence of conflict associated with land reform | Sex, age, disability | In Alert's 2013 baseline, 54.8% of respondents perceive land related conflicts in their community | 30% decrease over baseline | 62% people reported they still perceive the existence of conflict associated with land reform | n/a | +17% increase of people perceiving the existence of conflict associated with land reform <i>than 15% planned in Year II</i> | Baseline, annual perception surveys, and end line evaluation reports |
|--|---|----------------------|---|----------------------------|---|-----|---|--|

|  |  |                              |   |  |  |      |                                       |   |
|--|--|------------------------------|---|--|--|------|---------------------------------------|---|
|  | % change in average number of land related conflicts presented to local leaders at cell level per month  | Types of land related issues | In Alert's baseline, 67.9% of respondents revealed that they report their land issues to local leaders. ( In calculation is total number of conflicts divide number Cells administration) | 13% decrease over baseline   | 18% of land conflicts presented to local leaders decreased     | n/a  | A positive deviation (+ 5%) observed  | Activity report and annual perception surveys                       |
|  | % change of number of cases mediated by land committees per month - Number of land conflicts mediated by land committees and Number of land conflicts not mediated | Types of land related issues | In Alert's baseline, citizens have revealed that land committees are almost inexistent, they are known but they are not operational, even they do not even know their mandates            | 65% of the land issues that are reported to land committees are mediated | 82% of land conflicts reported to land committees are mediated | n/a  | A positive deviation (+ 17%) observed | Activity report   |
|  | Decrease in % of population who perceive cases of gender based violence (beating or harassment) related to land disputes in their community in the last 12 months  | sex, age, disability         | 25% of respondents in Alert's 2013 baseline survey perceived gender based violence related to land issues ,as a problem in the community  | 13% of GBV related to land decreased                                     | 18% of GBV related to land decreased                           | n/a  | A positive deviation (+ 5%) observed  | Baseline, annual perception surveys and end line evaluation reports |
| <b>KRA 1.2: Capacity to mediate is strengthened in communities</b> |  |                              |   |  |  |      |                                       |   |
| Training of land committees and Cell Executive Secretaries         | Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus building techniques with USG-assistance  | n/a                          | n/a   | 6 groups   | 6 groups trained   | 100% | Target achieved as planned            | Activity report and training report                                 |

|   |   |                                       |   |  |   |      |  |   |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|------|--|---|
| Training of land committees and Cell Executive Secretaries  | Number of people trained in conflict mitigation/ resolution skills with USG assistance  | # of men; # of women per institutions | n/a   | 663 people   | 982 people trained  | 148% | A positive deviation (+ 48%) observed    | Activity report and training report                                 |
| Youth art and drama competition at Sector and District level  | Number of USG-assisted public information campaigns organized to support peaceful resolution of land related conflicts                    | Per District                          | n/a   | 8 campaigns  | 8 campaigns held  | 100% | Target achieved as planned               | Activity report and training report                                 |
|   | Number of host national inhabitants reached through USG-assisted public information campaigns to support peaceful resolution of conflicts | # of males; # female                  | n/a   | 2880 people  | 3531 people reached   | 123% | A positive deviation (+ 23%) observed    | Activity report   |
| <b>PIR 2: Improved understanding of and capacity to engage in formulation and implementation of policies related to land use and administration in Rwanda by communities, local authorities, civil society and the private sector</b> |   |                                       |   |  |   |      |  |   |
| <b>KRA 2.1: Enhanced ability of district actors involved in DTFs to effectively understand issues related to land and agricultural reforms and engage with citizens</b>   |   |                                       |   |  |   |      |  |   |
|   | % increase of number of community members who are informed of land laws and policies by local authorities                                 | sex; age and disability               | 68.25% (average) of respondents in Alert's baseline had heard of the land laws and policies via local authorities | 15% of increase over baseline ( So, the project would reach 83.25% at the end) | 87% of community members reported they are informed of land laws and policies by —local authorities | n/a  | A positive deviation (+ 3.75 %) observed | Baseline, annual perception surveys and end line evaluation reports |

|   |  |              |     |   |   |      |  |  |
|---|--|--------------|-----|---|---|------|--|--|
| DTF establishment   | Number of new groups or initiatives created through USG funding, dedicated to resolving the conflict or the drivers of the conflicts.    | Per District | n/a | 4 groups  | 4 groups (DTF at District) have been established in 4 target Districts.   | 100% | Target achieved as planned             | Quarterly reports from District Project Officers       |
| DTF meetings  | Number of recommendations formulated in DTFs meetings to influence decisions on land reforms implementation at local and national levels | n/a          | n/a | 9   | 9   | 100% | Target achieved as planned             | DTF meetings resolutions                               |
| <b>KRA. 2.2 Decisions taken in DTFs influence policies and decision both at local and national levels</b> |  |              |     |   |   |      |  |  |
| Radio and media coverage  | Number of media stories disseminated to facilitate the advancement of mitigation and resolution of land related conflicts                | n/a          | n/a | 18 media stories on radio + 18 articles published | 16 media stories have been aired and 16 articles published on project activities such as project launch and DTF training. | 89%  | The reach as it looks, is satisfactory | Radio recordings and Articles published in News papers |



|   |  |                        |     |                 |  |      |   |               |          |
|---|--|------------------------|-----|-----------------|--|------|---|---------------|----------|
| <b>KRA 2.3: Citizens engagement is increased through learning by doing</b>  |  |                        |     |                 |  |      |   |               |          |
| <b>PIR 3: Increased confidence and leadership on the part of project implementers</b>   |  |                        |     |                 |  |      |   |               |          |
| <b>KRA 3.1: Implementers programmatic management and advocacy is increased and oversight established</b>  |  |                        |     |                 |  |      |   |               |          |
| Capacity building for implementing partners in advocacy and lobbying  | Number of CSOs receiving USG assistance engaged in advocacy interventions  | n/a                    | n/a | 2 CSOs          | 2 CSOs   | 100% | Target achieved as planned  | Annual Report | Activity |
| Cross learning for JADF at sector level   | Number of JADF Committees members who participate in cross learning meeting to enhance their capacity to operate effectively and professionally with conflict sensitive lenses | # of male; # of female | n/a | 48 JADF members | 48 JADF members attended Cross learning workshops as planned | 100% | Target achieved as planned  | Annual Report | Activity |
| <b>PIR 4: Policy decisions informed by the perspectives and priorities of citizens on aspects of the reform process on the part of central government</b> |  |                        |     |                 |  |      |   |               |          |
| <b>KRA 4.1: Ability of the GOR to effectively understand citizen's needs and perspectives on land reforms and engage the public on them is improved</b>   |  |                        |     |                 |  |      |   |               |          |
| Recommendations given to the GoR in DTF annual conference   | Number of policy recommendations made to the GOR and international development partners on land reform plans, based on community perspectives and priorities                   | n/a                    | n/a | 3               | 2  | 67%  | The reach as it looks, is satisfactory because only 1 recommendation was not formulated from national conferences | Annual Report | Activity |

|                       |  |     |     |   |   |      |                            |                                       |
|-----------------------|--|-----|-----|---|---|------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| DTF annual conference | Number of Public Forums Resulting from USG Assistance in which Government Officials and Civil Society representatives discuss on implementation of land laws and policies. | n/a | n/a | 3 | 3 | 100% | Target achieved as planned | Annual conference resolutions/ report |
|-----------------------|--|-----|-----|---|---|------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|

## Annex 2: List of land clubs from 16 sectors of PPRTP interventions

| District  | Sector    | Name of Land Club             | Members of Managing Committee | Names                        | Sex | Phone Contacts |
|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----|----------------|
| Huye      | GUSHAMVU  | DUKUNDAMA HORO                | President                     | KARANGANWA JEAN PAUL         | M   | 0782636462     |
|           |           |                               | Vice President                | NTAWUKURIYAYO FAINA          | F   | 0788543984     |
|           |           |                               | Secretary                     | BUNANI WELLARS               | M   | 0730521248     |
|           | SIMBI     | COTUSI (CLUB TUBAFASHE SIMBI) | President                     | NKURIKIYIMANA FAUSTIN        | M   | 0788476856     |
|           |           |                               | Vice President                | NIYONSENGA Pierre            | M   | 0783679936     |
|           |           |                               | Secretary                     | NYIRAMPAKANIYE GENEVIEVE     | F   | 0783030691     |
|           | RWANIRO   | ABAHUZA                       | President                     | HAGUMINEZA PROTOGENE         | M   | 0786828859     |
|           |           |                               | Vice President                | TWAGIRAMARYA LIBERE          | F   | 0787175423     |
|           |           |                               | Secretary                     | MUKANTWALI GODELIVA          | F   | 0783548230     |
|           | KARAMA    | ABANYAMURAVA                  | President                     | MANDWA ANACLET               | M   | 0788482271     |
|           |           |                               | Vice President                | MURIGO GERARD                | F   | 0788455034     |
|           |           |                               | Secretary                     | KANGEYO BEATRICE             | F   | 0783306472     |
| Ngoma     | RURENGE   | ABIZERWA                      | President                     | HABAKURAMA ERIC              | M   | 0726218596     |
|           |           |                               | Vice President                | KAYITESI CHANTAL             | F   | 0785586359     |
|           |           |                               | Secretary                     | NIYOYITA EGIDE               | M   | 0782447041     |
|           | RUKIRA    | ABAHARANIRAMAH ORO            | President                     | RUGINA EMMANUEL              | M   | 0784532168     |
|           |           |                               | Vice President                | MUNYABUGINGO CHRISTIAN       | M   | 0783403531     |
|           |           |                               | Secretary                     | MUNYANEZA FREDERIC           | M   | 0788877457     |
|           | RUKUMBERI | INTOREZABAHUZA                | President                     | NGAMIJE FAUSTIN              | M   | 0788802314     |
|           |           |                               | Vice President                | MUKANYINDO XAVERA            | F   | 0782627709     |
|           |           |                               | Secretary                     | NSENGIYUMVA REVERIEN         | M   | 0788460771     |
|           | REMERA    | ABUBAKAMAHORO                 | President                     | GATARAYIHA JEAN DE DIEU      | M   | 7884793976     |
|           |           |                               | Vice President                | UWIZEYIMANA BEATRICE         | F   | 0782021933     |
|           |           |                               | Secretary                     | MUTAGANZWA PROTAINS          | M   | 0788089458     |
| Ngororero | SOVU      | ABAKUNDAMA HORO               | President                     | TUYISHIME INNOCENT           | M   | 0784121904     |
|           |           |                               | Vice President                | NZAMUKOSHA MARCELLINE        | F   | 0788930383     |
|           |           |                               | Secretary                     | SEBUYORE INNOCENT            | M   | 0783581665     |
|           | MATYAZO   | TUBANE NEZA                   | President                     | DUSABIREMA INNOCENT          | M   | 0783624068     |
|           |           |                               | Vice President                | NYIRABAGURINZIRA SCOLASTIQUE | F   | 0782883937     |
|           |           |                               | Secretary                     | INGABIRE MARIE ROSE          | F   | 0782733938     |
|           | GATUMBA   | KUNDUBUTAKA                   | President                     | HAVUGABARAMYE MARCEL         | M   | 0782479603     |
|           |           |                               | Vice President                | MUJAWAMARIYA                 | F   | 0783680396     |
|           |           |                               | Secretary                     | RUZIRABWOBA ROGER            | M   | 0784167600     |
|           | NYANGE    | KUMIRAMAKIMBIRANE             | President                     | NGARAMBE GRATIEN             | M   | 0785010807     |
|           |           |                               | Vice President                | BAMPORINEZA JEAN DE DIEU     | M   | 0787899914     |
|           |           |                               | Secretary                     | KAMAGABE JULIENNE            | F   | 0789557800     |

|                |                 |                      |                |                              |   |            |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---|------------|
| <b>Rutsiro</b> | <b>MUSASA</b>   | <b>BANANEZA CLUB</b> | President      | UYISABYIRUMBA ADRIEN         | M | 0788665248 |
|                |                 |                      | Vice President | KAGIMBURA EMMANUEL           | M | 0727354797 |
|                |                 |                      | Secretary      | DUSABYEMARIYA CECILE         | M | 0722763038 |
|                | <b>MURUNDA</b>  | <b>IMBONI</b>        | President      | NZAMWITA ALOYS               | M | 0788871053 |
|                |                 |                      | Vice President | NTIBAZAMBASHA EMMANUEL       | F | 0783190678 |
|                |                 |                      | Secretary      | UFITEMAHORO ANNE MARIE       | F | 0788902239 |
|                | <b>RUSEBEYA</b> | <b>ABAHUZA CLUB</b>  | President      | HABIMANA CELESTIN            | M | 0788672891 |
|                |                 |                      | Vice President | NTAHOMPAGAZE FELICIEN        | M | 0783470864 |
|                |                 |                      | Secretary      | BUGENIMANA Isabelle          | F | 0785616949 |
|                | <b>KIVUMU</b>   | <b>UMUHUZA CLUB</b>  | President      | SINZABAKWIRA DENYS<br>DONATH | M | 0788617403 |
|                |                 |                      | Vice President | MUREKATETE FANY              | F | 0786770822 |
|                |                 |                      | Secretary      | TUGANIMANA INNOCENT          | M | 0788769419 |

### Annex 3: PPOTP project sites

| DISTRICTS             | SECTORS      | CELLS COVERED |            |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| A. NGOMA DISTRICT     | 1. REMERA    | 1             | BUGERA     |
|                       |              | 2             | KINUNGA    |
|                       |              | 3             | NDEKWE     |
|                       |              | 4             | NYAMAGANA  |
|                       | 2. RUKIRA    | 5             | BURIBA     |
|                       |              | 6             | KIBATSI    |
|                       |              | 7             | NYARUVUMU  |
|                       |              | 8             | NYINYA     |
|                       | 3. RURENGE   | 9             | AKAGARAMA  |
|                       |              | 10            | MUHURIRE   |
|                       |              | 11            | MUSYA      |
|                       |              | 12            | RUGESE     |
|                       |              | 13            | RUJAMBARA  |
|                       |              | 14            | RWIKUBO    |
|                       | 4. RUKUMBERI | 15            | GITUZA     |
|                       |              | 16            | NTOVI      |
|                       |              | 17            | RUBAGO     |
|                       |              | 18            | RUBONA     |
|                       |              | 19            | RWINTASHYA |
| S/Total Ngoma         | 4 Sectors    |               | 19 Cells   |
| B. NGORORERO DISTRICT | 1. GATUMBA   | 1             | GATSIBO    |
|                       |              | 2             | RUSUMO     |
|                       |              | 3             | RUHANGA    |
|                       |              | 4             | KAMASIGA   |
|                       |              | 5             | KARAMBO    |
|                       |              | 6             | CYOME      |
|                       | 2. MATYAZO   | 7             | GITEGA     |
|                       |              | 8             | RWANIRO    |
|                       |              | 9             | RUTARE     |
|                       |              | 10            | MATARE     |
|                       |              | 11            | BINANA     |
|                       | 3. NYANGE    | 12            | NSIBO      |
|                       |              | 13            | BAMBIRO    |
|                       |              | 14            | GASEKE     |
|                       |              | 15            | VUGANYANA  |
|                       | 4. SOVU      | 16            | BIREMBO    |
|                       |              | 17            | KANYANA    |
|                       |              | 18            | MUSENYI    |
|                       |              | 19            | RUTOVU     |
|                       |              | 20            | NYABIPFURA |
|                       |              | 21            | KAGANO     |
| S/Total Ngororero     | 4 Sectors    |               | 21 Cells   |
| C. HUYE DISTRICT      | 1. GISHAMVU  | 1             | NYUMBA     |
|                       |              | 2             | RYAKIBOGO  |
|                       |              | 3             | SHOLI      |
|                       |              | 4             | NYAKIBANDA |

|                                   |                   |    |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----|-----------------|
|                                   | 2. RWANIRO        | 5  | NYAMABUYE       |
|                                   |                   | 6  | NYARUHOMBO      |
|                                   |                   | 7  | KAMWAMBI        |
|                                   |                   | 8  | GATWARO         |
|                                   |                   | 9  | SHYUNGA         |
|                                   |                   | 10 | KIBIRARO        |
|                                   |                   | 11 | MWENDO          |
|                                   | 3. SIMBI          | 12 | KABUSANZA       |
|                                   |                   | 13 | MUGOBORE        |
|                                   |                   | 14 | CYENDAJURU      |
|                                   |                   | 15 | GISAKURA        |
|                                   |                   | 16 | NYANGAZI        |
|                                   | 4. KARAMA         | 17 | MUHEMBE         |
|                                   |                   | 18 | BUNAZI          |
|                                   |                   | 19 | BUHORORO        |
|                                   |                   | 20 | GAHORORO        |
|                                   |                   | 21 | KIBINGO         |
| <b>S/Total Huye</b>               | <b>4 Sectors</b>  |    | <b>21 Cells</b> |
| D. RUTSIRO DISTRICT               | 1. MURUNDA        | 1  | TWABUGEZI       |
|                                   |                   | 2  | RUGEYO          |
|                                   |                   | 3  | KIRWA           |
|                                   |                   | 4  | MBURAMAZI       |
|                                   | 2. KIVUMU         | 5  | KABERE          |
|                                   |                   | 6  | NGANZO          |
|                                   |                   | 7  | BUNYONI         |
|                                   |                   | 8  | BUNYUNJU        |
|                                   |                   | 9  | KABUJENJE       |
|                                   |                   | 10 | KARAMBI         |
|                                   | 3. MUSASA         | 11 | NYARUBUYE       |
|                                   |                   | 12 | GABIRO          |
|                                   |                   | 13 | MURAMBI         |
|                                   |                   | 14 | GISIZA          |
|                                   | 4. RUSEBEYA       | 15 | KABONA          |
|                                   |                   | 16 | REMERA          |
|                                   |                   | 17 | RURONDE         |
|                                   |                   | 18 | MBERI           |
| <b>S/Total Rutiro</b>             | <b>4 Sectors</b>  |    | <b>18 Cells</b> |
| <b>Overall Total: 4 Districts</b> | <b>16 Sectors</b> |    | <b>79 Cells</b> |



